

# The Anderson Daily Intelligencer

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## UNCERTAINTY STILL EXISTS

No Conclusive News From the Polish Battle Field.

## PORTUGUESE TO ASSIST ALLIES

The Minister of War Will Issue a Decree For Partial Mobilization.

(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, Nov. 24.—Up to late tonight there was no conclusive news from the Polish battle field, where a decisive victory for either Russia or Germany would vitally affect the course of the winter campaign both in the east and in the west.

Petrograd declares that the Russians have inflicted at least a temporary reverse on the Germans between the Vistula and Warta rivers but does not claim that the fortunes of war have been permanently settled. A Paris Matin correspondent describes the Germans as fleeing. Berlin announces officially that the issue has not yet been decided.

On the snow-covered fields of Belgium and France quiet continues, the only unusual incident being the bombardment of Zebrugge and Heydt by British warships. A few shells struck hotels where the German staff was quartered and other buildings. The German shore batteries were unable to reach the warships in reply.

The Hague report that railway communication with Antwerp has been suspended and that no travelers will be admitted to Belgium during the next few days. The Germans are believed to be preparing for another assault on the Allies' defenses, but for the time being there is a near approach to rest for the armies spread out from Oudenarde to Verdun at any time in the past two months.

The Portuguese congress today decided that country should cooperate with the Allies when it considers the step necessary. The minister of war will issue a decree for partial mobilization.

The greatest loan in England's history, \$1,750,000,000 has been successfully floated by the Bank of England, both large and small investors being among the buyers. The country awaits announcement by the chancellor of the exchequer as to the amount of the subscription, with the belief that they will exceed considerably the amount of the loan, and that the colossal transaction will have an impressive effect upon Great Britain's enemies.

Berlin reports that the Bundesrat has passed laws to prevent and to punish speculation in gold to fix the prices of potatoes, to limit consumption of bread in Berlin and to extend the moratorium applying to bills of exchange in Alsace-Lorraine. East Prussia and parts of West Prussia another thirty days, making its extent 150 days. It is expected the price of wool will be fixed this week. The British government has taken up all the stocks of leather.

The hunger-stricken Belgians on the border of Holland are pictured as resorting to brigandage. Reports say a state of anarchy is approaching.

Queen Mary has sent to Mrs. Walter H. Page, wife of the American ambassador, a diamond tiara for the anniversary of the Santa Clara ship, Jackson, which she brought to Christmas gifts from American children to children in England and on the continent. The queen will arrive at Doverport tomorrow. She will be given an official reception by the municipality of Plymouth and by representatives of the government.

## THE DAY'S NEWS

Uncertainty still exists as to the situation in that part of Russia Poland between the Vistula and Warta rivers where Russian and German forces are fighting.

Official statements are contradictory. Petrograd claims the Germans are retreating. Berlin announces officially that the forces of Emperor William merely have halted in the face of unexpected hordes of Russian reinforcements and are awaiting strengthening columns from the German front.

Unofficial reports from Russian sources declare the Russians have achieved a great victory, while like statements from the German side coincide with the German official report. They add that fresh troops already are on their way from fortified positions along the Vistula to aid General von Hindenburg.

To the south the Russians say they had successes along the Gomanetochow front and have captured 6,000 prisoners. Of the situation here the Germans maintain that northeast of Cracow their attack is progressing.

Only intermittent artillery duels and a few infantry attacks were reported from France and Belgium. Paris said all the attacks had been repulsed.

British warships have bombarded

## TRENCHES ONLY 300 FEET APART

Face to Face Men Are Shooting Each Other Down Point Blank.

## NEWS FROM THE BATTLE FRONT

Every Ridge and Mound Is Covered With Four Inches of Snow.

(By Associated Press.)  
PARIS, Nov. 24.—The trenches of the opposing armies between the Oise and Somme are at some points only 300 feet apart, according to Havas dispatches from the front. The correspondent says a French officer, acting as guide for fifteen newspapermen, told them when they approached the firing line they must be silent, for "the enemy can hear us."

"The crashing voice of the three-inch guns which we had left behind us as we advanced," continued the dispatch, "now was almost obliterated by the nearer and quicker staccato reports of the machine guns and the Mausers. At a distance of 100 yards was a gray, winding ridge of earth, the advance line of the enemy's trenches.

"Here face to face, and within range of each other's forces, men were shooting each other point blank, while from every ridge and every mound, covered with four inches of snow, unseen batteries completed the turmoil of war.

"Here and there a head rises cautiously above a white crested trench. There are six quick shots and then the head disappears, as though swallowed by a sea of snow. This is all spectators see of the thousands of men in the burrows.

"The vast chambers, roofed over with branches of trees and with stout wooden pillars in front supporting sacks of earth, protect men inside alike from shells and the tempests. These are underground forts for modern warfare, with sanitary ditches, kitchens for the mess and bunks for the riflemen awaiting their turn on the firing line.

"The trenches are an ancient windmill, neutralized without the form of an armistice whence provisions are brought to the trenches of both the combatants. Further on the trenches are so near each other that the Germans and French exchange newspapers.

"Complicated barbed wire defenses protect the trenches here from surprise. At a converging point on one spot stands a building at the walls of which the enemies arrived at the same time, and a German rifleman, breaking the moratorium applying to bills of exchange in Alsace-Lorraine, thrust a bayonet under the nose of a French sentinel.

"This is the spot where the situation was critical for the French ten days ago and where a brigadier general saved the day and gained the stripes of a general commanding an army.

"To the right and left black clouds from bursting German shells are interspersed by chimney stacks from which the smoke of industry curls up as in days of peace. Further down appear the crumbling ruins of Arras, where the war has been more pitiless and where no industry remains standing.

"From Arras, where German shells still rage to the Bassee Canal, a tug of war continues across the same dead-line as during the last three months. Over this line bullets whistle and shells scream, incessantly. Dark clouds that mark the targets of the German heavy artillery, stand out in gruesome relief against a background of snow."

## LYNCH NEGRO NEAR SHILOH

Escaped Convict Lynched For Alleged Murder of a White Woman.

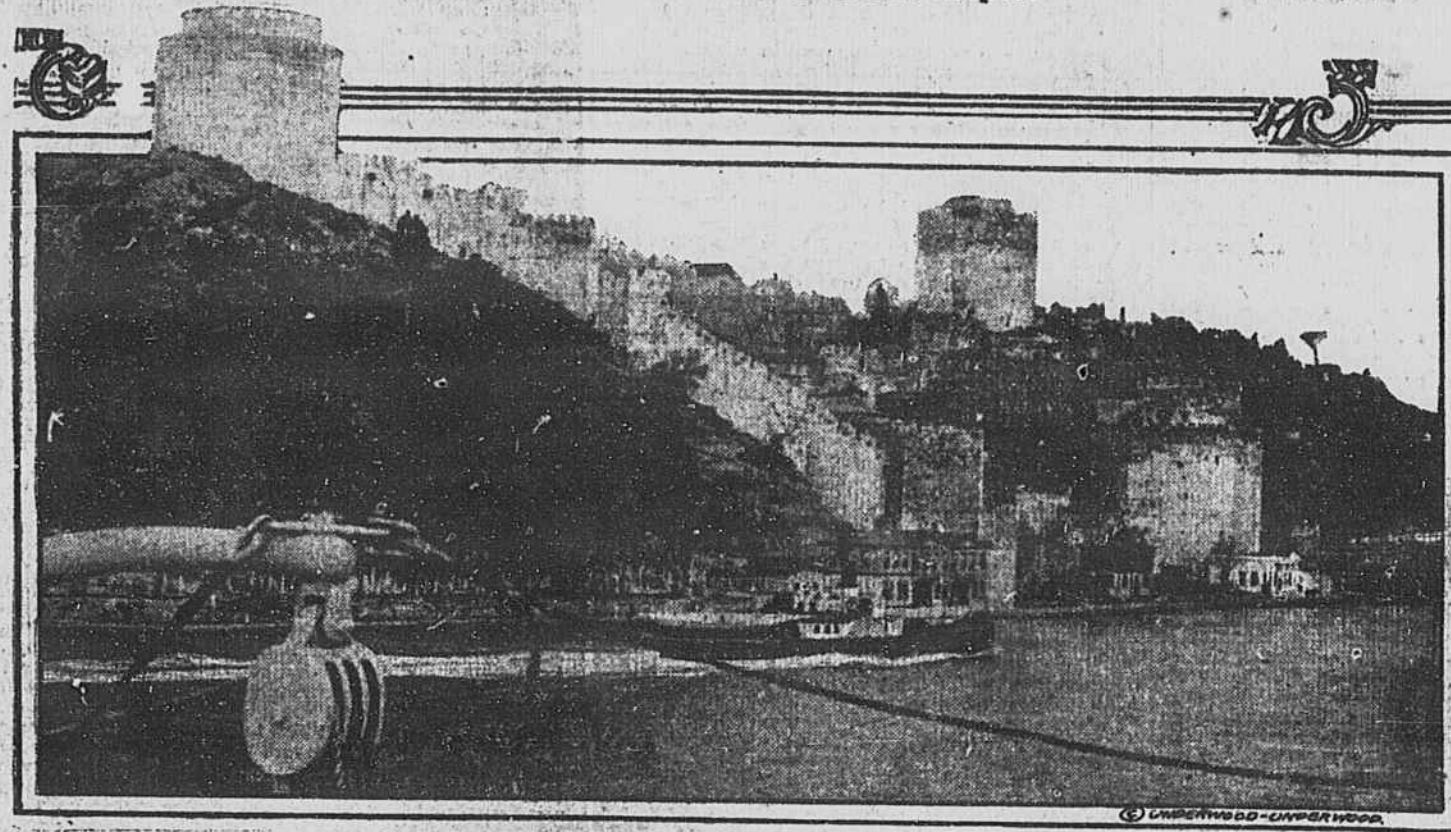
(By Associated Press.)  
SUMTER, S. C., Nov. 24.—Dillard Wilson, an escaped negro convict, was lynched this afternoon near Shiloh, in the extreme eastern part of this county, for the alleged murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Truick, a white woman.

## Tries to Blow Up Gunboat.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A German missionary recently tried to blow up the British gunboat Dwaif with an infernal machine in a West African harbor, according to a report to the colonial office.

"When asked how he found the action compatible with his profession," says the report, "he replied he was a soldier first and a missionary second."

## Ancient Towers to Defend Constantinople.



The Turks think these ancient towers will be strong enough to keep allied forces from Constantinople.

The tower on the left known as Mohammed II, and that on the right known as Mohammed I, are very old

and probably would not last long before modern artillery. They are built of masonry instead of concrete,

and the modern concrete forts in France and Belgium failed to withstand the German guns.

## THREE AMERICANS WERE EXECUTED

Executions Took Place in Public Square of Cattaro, Dalmatia, by Austrian Officials.

(By Associated Press.)  
OAKLAND, Cal., Nov. 24.—Three American citizens have been executed by Austrian officials at Cattaro, Dalmatia, according to a letter received here today from L. Magud, a priest. One of the victims was the 14-year-old son of Milo S. Magud, of Oakland. The executions took place in the public square of Cattaro.

The Medlin boy went to Dalmatia two years ago to visit his grandmother. The others executed were Louis Vocotish and John Ragenovich, who, Medlin asserts, were naturalized American citizens and residents of San Francisco.

The priest declares he witnessed the execution of a large number of other prisoners suspected of being enemies of Austria. He says he personally knew the three he mentions and conversed with them in English. Mr. Medlin said today he had brought the execution of his son to the attention of Secretary Bryan and had been assured a rigid investigation would be made.

## Shortage of Ships For Carrying Cotton

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Reports to President Wilson show that orders for cotton in the United States greatly exceed the number of ships available for carrying the cotton. He said that everything possible was being done by the government to remedy the cotton situation.

President Wilson does not consider that sufficient ships have taken out American registry since the beginning of the war to interfere with his plan for the passage by congress of an Alexander government ship purchase bill. He told callers today that as far as he has been informed there is still a shortage of ships to care for American trade.

## Uncertain as to Their Next Step

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Attorneys for Leo M. Frank, of Atlanta, Ga., convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan, said tonight they still were uncertain as to their next step in the fight to save the condemned man's life. Henry Peoples, one of counsel, returned to Atlanta today leaving Henry Alexander to handle the case here. Mr. Alexander said yesterday he would apply to other justices of the supreme court for the writ of error refused by Justice Lamar, but declared today that course might not be followed. He may make application for the writ to the entire court Monday.

Flight to the Hitler End.  
BOSTON, Nov. 24.—Matthew Hale, chairman of the Massachusetts Progressive party, issued a statement tonight urging Progressive leaders who are to meet in Chicago December 2 to "maintain an organization and continue to fight for the presidential election in 1916."

## STONEWALL JACKSON INSTITUTE TOTALLY DESTROYED BY FIRE

Over One Hundred Girl Students Were Taken Out Without Accident. Martha Washington College, Another Large Female Institute Threatened—All the Students of Martha Washington Have Been Taken to Place of Safety.

(By Associated Press.)

BRIISTOL, Va., Tenn., Nov. 25.—Stonewall Jackson Institute, a large Presbyterian school at Abingdon, Va., was practically destroyed by fire tonight at 3:30 o'clock and at that hour the fire was spreading to other buildings. Over a hundred girls were taken out without accident. Martha Washington College, another large female institute adjoins the destroyed school and as there is a high wind, fears are expressed for this and other buildings.

Mayor Crabtree, of that city, has requested the Bristol fire trucks and a special train is being made up and will start immediately for that place. At 2:50 it was reported that the whole east end of the city was threatened.

## FOR THE BENEFIT OF SOUTHERN FARMERS

Department of Agriculture Has Issued Special Bulletin on Growing Winter Grain.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—To assist Southern planters the department of agriculture has issued special bulletins on the growing of winter wheat and winter oats in the cotton belt. C. W. Warburton, agronomist in the bureau of plant industry, says the value of a winter grain crop in the South was never more apparent than now.

"With cotton low in price," says Mr. Warburton, "farmers are looking for crops that can be sold for cash or which will lessen their expenses by supplying feed for work stock. Wheat, oats, and barley are all readily salable locally and in northern markets, while at present there is also a considerable demand for export."

"The oat crop succeeds rather better than either of the other grains in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, except perhaps on the heavy clay soils of the Piedmont area (western North and South Carolina and northern Georgia and Alabama.)"

"While it is now too late to sow oats to supply pasture this fall, the crop may be sown safely for grain in November in eastern or southern North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and southern Texas. Many experiments have shown that October or November seeding will produce far better yields of oats in the South Atlantic and Gulf States than sowing during the winter or early spring."

2,000 Horses For War.  
NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 24.—Destined for use in the European war,

## DETAINED FOR NINETEEN DAYS

Suspected of Carrying War Funds from America to Germany.

(By Associated Press.)  
NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Detention for 19 days by the British authorities, who suspected him of being a German reservist, carrying war funds from America to Germany, was the experience of George W. Steneck, connected with a trust company in Hoboken, N. J., according to his story today on his arrival on the liner Rotterdam. He was released, he said, on his promise not to go into Germany.

The British light cruiser Isis stopped the steamship Nieuw Amsterdam, on which Steneck was sailing to Europe, October 7, he said, and marines boarded the steamer, where a British officer immediately asked for Steneck.

Steneck showed his passport and letters of introduction from a New Jersey member of congress to the American ambassadors in Rotterdam and Berlin, he said, and explained he was carrying German and Austrian currency to the firm's German and Dutch correspondents to facilitate the honoring of letters of credit issued by the firm. The British authorities had been informed, however, that money had been subscribed in the United States for German war funds and that Steneck himself was a German reservist, so, according to Steneck's story, he was subjected to a thorough search.

When the steamer reached Plymouth, he said, the military authorities decided the money should be sealed and that he should be detained. He was taken to Devonport, he said, and kept under such strict surveillance that he was not permitted to see the American consul and all his letters were censored before being mailed. On October 26 he was allowed to go with his funds to Rotterdam, where he transacted his German business by wire.

## England Produces Less Foodstuffs

Investigation Shows England Grows Less Than Other Nations at War.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Of the nations at war England produces less of her foodstuffs than any other. A department of agriculture investigation made public today indicates that England produces about 53 per cent of her food requirements; Belgium 57 per cent; Germany 78 per cent; France 92 per cent, and Austria-Hungary 98 per cent. Russia produces 110 per cent exporting about 10 per cent. Canada produces 23 per cent more than she consumes; Argentina produces 48 per cent more than she consumes and the United States exports and imports almost balance.

"The United Kingdom," says the report, "produces only 27 per cent of her requirements of edible grains, but 53 per cent of her meats, 62 per cent of her dairy products, 53 per cent of her poultry, more than 90 per cent of her vegetables and 21 per cent of her fruits. She is an exporter of fish products."

## MOTHER HELD BABY IN TEETH

Clutched a Timber With Hands Until Exhaustion Loosened Jaws.

## MOTHER SAVED; INFANT DROWNED

Forty-Three Survivors Rescued From Steamer Hanaiei That Sank Tuesday.

(By Associated Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—Forty-three survivors had been rescued tonight from the steamer Hanaiei which went ashore yesterday in a dense fog on Duxbury Reef, nine miles north of the Golden Gate, and was shattered into splinters early today by the pounding surf.

Eighteen dead either have been washed ashore at Bolinas, east of the dreaded reef, or brought to port by the United States revenue cutter McCulloch and the navy tug Itasca. How many are missing never will be known, for the company's best available passenger list gives 28 passengers and 26 crew, a total of 54 souls, whereas the known dead and saved number 51. These figures do not include two life savers washed ashore alive, and three missing. Their boat was swamped.

The vessels was a small coaster of 600 tons, plying on a local run and all the dead are Californians. Among them was the infant son of Mrs. Volentine Evans of San Francisco, who was saved herself. She held her baby by its dromes in her clenched teeth, clutching a timber with her hands, until exhaustion loosened her jaws.

Sidney Ashton, chief steward, picked up a floating baby, lashed it to his back and swam with it five hours before a sea wrenched it loose.

Most of the dead brought in by the McCulloch had swallowed crude petroleum, smeared on the waves from the ship's fuel tanks when she broke up, and although many showed signs of life when first picked up it was impossible to resuscitate them.

## Thanksgiving in Washington

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Secretary Bryan, who returned from a week's stay in Florida, today, will spend Thanksgiving in Washington and on the morning of that day will attend the annual Pan-American mass at St. Patrick's Church, later attending a Thanksgiving service a tone of the Protestant churches.

Secretary Garrison will spend Thanksgiving in Atlantic City. Mr. Garrison will not return until after the Army-Navy football game in Philadelphia Saturday.

Secretary Daniels will eat his Thanksgiving turkey in Richmond, Va., and incidentally will witness the football game there that day between the University of Virginia and the University of North Carolina.

## Appeal to Colleges And School Pupils

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—An appeal to American college and school pupils for aid in alleviating suffering in Europe, was issued tonight by the Red Cross.

"Frequently operations have to be performed without anesthetics," the appeal says. "The lack of gauze bandages and absorbent cotton produces infection, ending often in death from gangrene or tetanus. The armies engaged are composed of young men of your own age and for this reason it seems particularly fitting that their suffering should appeal to you."

## President Ready For Thanksgiving

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—President Wilson left here just after midnight tonight for Williamsstown, Mass., to spend Thanksgiving Day with his daughter, Mrs. Francis B. Bayne.

The president worked at the executive offices until late tonight preparatory to his departure.

The president virtually has completed the message he will read to congress next month and tonight he discussed it with Attorney General Gregory and Postmaster General Burleson.

Lured From Home and Killed.  
NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—A false message lured Barbet Baff, a rich poultry dealer, to a spot in Thirteenth avenue tonight where he was shot and killed by two unidentified men who escaped in an automobile.